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THE INAUGURATION OF MALCOLM GORDON TAYLOR
AS FIRST PRESIDENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

The inauguration of
THE FIRST PRESIDENT
of the University of Victoria

MALCOLM GORDON TAYLOR

Saturday, November 14, 1964

EDITED BY RONALD R. JEFFELS

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY THE
MORRISS PRINTING COMPANY LTD., VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE STORY OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA came into being on July 1, 1963, but it had enjoyed a prior tradition as Victoria College of sixty years' distinguished teaching at the university level. This sixty years of history may be viewed conveniently in three distinct stages.

Between the years 1903 and 1915, Victoria College was affiliated with McGill University, offering first and second year McGill courses in Arts and Science. Administered locally by the Victoria School Board, the College was an adjunct to Victoria High School and shared its facilities. Both institutions were under the direction of a single principal: E. B. Paul, 1903-1908; and S. J. Willis, 1908-1915. The opening in 1915 of the University of British Columbia, established by Act of the Legislature in 1908, obliged the College to suspend operations in higher education in Victoria.

In 1920, as a result of local demands, Victoria College began the second stage of its development, reborn in affiliation with the University of British Columbia. Though still administered by the Victoria School Board, the College was now completely separated from Victoria High School, moving in 1921 into the magnificent Dunsmuir mansion known as Craigdarroch. Here, under Principals

E. B. Paul and P. H. Elliott, Victoria College built a reputation over the next two decades for thorough and scholarly instruction in first and second year Arts and Science.

The final stage, between the years 1945 and 1963, saw the transition from two-year college to university, under Principals J. M. Ewing and W. H. Hickman. During this period, the College was governed by the Victoria College Council, representative of the parent University of British Columbia, the Greater Victoria School Board, and the provincial Department of Education. Physical changes were many. In 1946 the College was forced by post-war enrolment to move from Craigdarroch to the Lansdowne campus of the Provincial Normal School. The Normal School, itself an institution with a long and honourable history, joined Victoria College in 1956 as its Faculty of Education. Late in this transitional period (through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence and the Hudson's Bay Company) the 284-acre campus at Gordon Head was acquired. Academic expansion was rapid after 1956, until in 1961 the College, still in affiliation with the University of British Columbia, awarded its first bachelor's degree. In October 1964 enrolment had reached 2,547, and now is expected to reach 5,000 by 1970.

In granting autonomy to the University of Victoria, the Universities Act of 1963 vested administrative authority in a Chancellor elected by the Convocation of the University, a Board of Governors, and a President appointed by the Board; academic authority was given to a Senate,

of which the President is chairman, which is representative both of the Faculties and of the Convocation.

The historical traditions of the University are reflected in its academic regalia. The B.A. hood is of solid red, a colour that recalls the early affiliation with McGill. The B.Sc. hood, of gold, and the B.Ed. hood, of blue, show the colours of the University of British Columbia. Blue and gold have been retained as the official colours of the University of Victoria.



KARSH, OTTAWA

MALCOLM GORDON TAYLOR

MALCOLM GORDON TAYLOR was born and educated in Alberta, taught in the schools of that Province, and then went to the University of California where he was awarded the B.A., M.A., and PH.D. degrees, and elected to Phi Beta Kappa. From 1951 to 1960 he was a member of the Faculty of the University of Toronto in the Department of Political Economy. In 1960 he became Principal of the University of Alberta at Calgary. During his career, Dr. Taylor has served as consultant to many professional and voluntary organizations, as well as to six provincial governments; he has published widely in his field of specialization.

Dr. Taylor was formally welcomed to the University of Victoria by the Senate in September 1964. The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the Senate for September 9, 1964:

Universities stand first among those human institutions which, though they look to the future, draw much of their energy and inspiration from the past. This University was born little more than a year ago, but it had enjoyed a long and distinguished tradition for excellence in teaching and scholarship as Victoria College. University of Victoria is new in a formal sense only, and many generations of scholars and students have served it well.

To strengthen its traditions, to make reality of projects, to assure its successful growth in the future, the University now welcomes as

its first president Dr. Malcolm Gordon Taylor. Dr. Taylor's experience in higher education gives him unique advantages in the mission he has now undertaken: a graduate of the University of California, he has had wide and rich experience as teacher and professor, industrial relations officer, professional consultant in his own discipline of Political Science and Public Administration, and recently as Principal of the University of Alberta, Calgary. Above and beyond this, Dr. Taylor is known for his wisdom, his kindliness, his interest in human beings and their welfare, and, finally, for his imaginative understanding of higher education and the challenges it faces now and in the future.

As an academic community we welcome Dr. Taylor and his family with warmth and affection; we hope that here they will find rich personal satisfaction in the life of the University, the community, and the Province.

ORDER OF CEREMONY

Invocation by The Most Reverend Harold E. Sexton,
Lord Archbishop of British Columbia.

Presentation of Malcolm Gordon Taylor to the Chancellor
by Robert T. D. Wallace, Dean of Administration.

Inauguration of the President by Chancellor J. B. Clearihue.

Robing of the President by Robert T. D. Wallace, Dean
of Administration, Henry C. Gilliland, Dean of the
Faculty of Education.

The President's Oath:

I, Malcolm Gordon Taylor, do accept the office of President with all its duties and privileges.

I solemnly vow before this assembly that with the help of the faculty, the students, and the governing bodies, I will do all in my power to enable this University to achieve the highest academic standards, to render service at all times to the community and to the world, and to continue diligently in the search for truth.

I do now pledge myself to perform the duties of President of the University of Victoria as prescribed by law and statute, and at all times to promote the welfare of this institution, so help me God.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT

From Major-General The Honourable George R. Pearkes,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia,
Visitor to the University of Victoria.

ON JULY 2, 1963, it was my pleasant duty as Visitor of the University of Victoria to inaugurate the newly-created University by laying the cornerstone of the McPherson Library. On that auspicious day I was gratified and impressed to hear warm greetings brought to our University by Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, the vigorous and widely admired Principal of the University of Alberta at Calgary.

Today, on an even more auspicious day, it is my privilege to be the first to congratulate you, President Taylor, on the assumption of your new office. The University of Victoria is most fortunate to have a President of such distinguished scholarship and proven leadership. As Visitor and founding member of Convocation, I bring you greetings from the entire University family. We are confident that your strength and vision will enable our University to grow still further in academic stature and to maintain the ideals of integrity and humanity which are its tradition.

From John B. Macdonald, National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, International Association of Universities, The University of British Columbia.

I have the unusual honour of representing three organizations in bringing greetings to you. I have been asked to represent the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges. I speak also for the International Association of Universities, and I speak for the University of British Columbia. In a sense, I can speak at once for all three in expressing our best wishes to you, Mr. President. In another sense, I prefer to wear three hats consecutively, rather than piled high on my head. After all, if I wore them all at once, which one would I wear on top?

So I speak in turn, and very briefly for the three institutions representing the three virtues: Faith, Hope and Charity.

For the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges may I say, Sir, that it is a pleasure to welcome you as executive head of the University of Victoria into that goodly company of Canadian universities and colleges. We live in an era where colleges spring up almost overnight; and if I may be permitted to make a local reference, spring up, in at least one case, complete with instant tradition.

The University of Victoria has been a member of the NCCUC for one year, and it is distinctive among the newer members because of its respected history as Victoria

College. The NCCUC is the voice of universities in Canada, a voice speaking loud and clear, or perhaps in the presence of this august audience I should say loudly and clearly, for the adventures of the mind and spirit which must be made available to all Canadians with the will and ability to explore the frontiers of knowledge. We are proud to welcome the University of Victoria and its first President; and we have faith that he will speak with the same voice, adding new depth and new richness to our message.

Speaking for the International Association of Universities, I represent universities the world over and take great pleasure in recognizing the new University of Victoria and its new President, Dr. Taylor. I would say to both of you that never in the history of man has the responsibility of universities been so great. Never have the stakes been so high. Never have the opportunities been so limitless. Never have our hopes been so clearly mirrored by mankind. We welcome you into a world-wide fraternity dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and the creation of wisdom. We offer you support and we seek from you new strength in accomplishing our common goals.

For the University of British Columbia, I speak with particular pleasure in bringing you greetings from your next-door neighbour. To us you will always be not only a neighbour and a friend, but also a relative. On all three counts we offer you Charity — not, I hasten to add, in the modern sense of help for the underprivileged, but in the biblical sense of love — the greatest virtue.

Victoria and the University of British Columbia began life as sisters, off-springs of McGill University, at the turn of the century. In 1915 Victoria closed and, when it reopened in 1920, the relationship had changed to mother and daughter, with Victoria in the role of an affiliated college. The establishment of the University of Victoria in 1963 changed the relationship once again to that of sisters. Such vacillation, far from making us a neurotic family, has added colour and tradition to our histories. And so it is with great affection that we welcome you, Sir, as the first President of the University of Victoria. We wish you great success in your important task. We promise you our support and our encouragement.

From Willard E. Ireland, Board of Governors.

This is a momentous event in the life of our University, perhaps equalled only in significance by that of July 1, 1963, when by statute this institution achieved university status. In this Province Victoria College had a long and honorable history, and it had been well-served and guided by a small number of men whose names we revere and whose contribution we appreciate.

You, Sir, have just become our first President. The Board of Governors is deeply conscious of the responsibilities we have laid upon you in these exciting but critical years, as we lay the foundations and begin the extension

of what we are convinced shall be a great educational institution. In welcoming you this day may I say that already we have had ample evidence that our expectations are coming to pass through the leadership that already you are giving.

We know it is a challenge that we have offered you but, Sir, we have every confidence. May I, on behalf of the Board of Governors, pledge to this University and to you as its executive head, our best efforts and support in this joint responsibility to build here something worthwhile for all time to come.

Welcome, Mr. President: share our dreams to the full.

From Sydney G. Pettit, The University Faculties.

I have the honour, Mr. President, to extend to you, on behalf of the Faculty, a very warm welcome to the University of Victoria.

This institution, which now enjoys your distinguished leadership, is the oldest centre of higher education in British Columbia. It had its origin more than half a century ago as an affiliated college. It is today a seat of learning, a university — free, independent, and ripe with promise.

It is your task, Mr. President, to elevate this University to national status, and to win for it an international reputation.

You have the vision, Sir. You have the courage. Your competence is certain.

Accordingly, I pledge to you, on this historic occasion, our loyal support, at all times, in good fortune, and, if need be, in bad.

We know that you will be subjected, almost constantly, to the nag of material needs. Ways and means, fund raising, building programmes, administrative detail — all will invade your time and drain your energy.

We know, however, that your vision will extend beyond this sea of troubles to that realm of value wherein the true end of this University is to be found.

I am sure that our distinguished guest, the Rector of Laval University, will agree when I say that the end of man is happiness, and that this happiness is the fruit of knowledge — knowledge of God and knowledge of man.

Your first and enduring duty, therefore, Mr. President, will be to promote and direct the pursuit of knowledge — the study of old truths, and the discovery of new truths.

The success of this great enterprise will depend on certain personal qualities with which nature and intellectual discipline have endowed you.

I refer to universality of outlook, detachment, emancipation from popular opinion, reservation of judgment.

I refer also to that sympathetic and constructive imagination that led you to Quebec last summer, where you lived with, and studied with, our fellow Canadians whose mother tongue is French.

Et maintenant, Monsieur le Chancelier, parce que nous sommes en présence du recteur d'une grande université d'expression française, je prends la liberté d'adresser quelques mots en français à notre nouveau Président . . . Monsieur le Président, je vous assure que nous sommes tous désireux de vous aider à accomplir la mission que vous avez acceptée en venant à cette Université: en basant nos projets sur le passé distingué de cette communauté scolaire, nous pourrons créer ensemble une atmosphère intellectuelle digne du respect, digne de l'admiration de tous nos collègues savants, et au Canada et en Amérique du Nord.

From J. David Edgar, *The Alumni Association*.

It is indeed an honour and pleasure for me, on behalf of the Alumni Association of the University of Victoria, to welcome Dr. Malcolm Gordon Taylor to this University as its first President, and to extend to him the Alumni's warmest congratulations on this unique occasion.

The Alumni Association, in its present form, is even younger than this new University; in fact it is still in the process of reorganization. However, not unlike the University, the Association is carrying on traditions established over many years by its predecessor, a branch of the University of British Columbia Alumni; and it is with a great deal of pride and satisfaction that we continue to play our part in this University community.

I am sure, Dr. Taylor, that I speak for all alumni of this University, which include past students of Victoria College and Victoria Normal School, when I assure you that, as you meet the challenges and obligations of your new duties, you will do so with the interest, the support, and the confidence of Alumni.

From Arthur J. Saunders, University Employed Staff.

The processes involved in the organized activities of mankind are many and varied. The process peculiar to the university is that of the exchange of basic knowledge, ideas, and principles. This exchange occurs between individuals, between groups, from tutor to scholar, from scholar to scholar, from author to the written word, and from the written word to the reader. The process requires a high level of articulation.

The University Staff, which I have the honour to represent today, is composed of many vocations and professions. In the pursuit of our duties, and when special occasions arise, we also must become reasonably articulate. This is such an occasion.

Dr. Taylor, the one hundred and fifty members of the staff have reason to be proud of their individual roles in the growth of Victoria College, and in the emergence of the University of Victoria. Their loyalty and interest will continue.

They now look to you for the necessary leadership in the work ahead.

Our message is not a strain on our vocabulary nor on the patience of the audience. Our message, Sir, is one word — welcome.

From Olivia R. Barr, President of the Alma Mater Society.

The installation of Dr. Taylor as the first President of the University of Victoria has unusual significance for the future of the University and her students.

He is a man of integrity and ability, with the vigour, sense of humour and leadership which students respect and admire. Dr. Taylor has an interest and understanding of student concern and thinking which are essential in a university president.

We have the potential to build a university of high academic quality. This will be infinitely more difficult than developing a degree-mill. It will require the united efforts of all members of the University. It will require also moral and financial support from the community and government.

Students compose the largest part of any university community: without them there would be no university. Upon us, then, must fall much of the responsibility for the future of the University of Victoria. A university is ultimately judged by the calibre of her graduates, not by the

size of the campus or enrollment. Graduates are judged not solely on their academic averages but also on their capabilities as leaders and their contributions to their communities.

It is our very real obligation, as students, to ensure that judgment of our University will be favourable.

The purpose of a university is not simply to provide individuals with a passport to greater personal income. One of its purposes is to better the over-all level of education and usefulness in the community, province, and country. Too often the student is considered solely as an economic unit, and support of the university is construed as helping the student attain his own selfish goals.

Too seldom it is remembered that today's student is tomorrow's teacher, administrator, and leader. In thirty years' time it will be too late to provide those in positions of responsibility with the training and education they should be having now. Tomorrow's enlightenment is the fruit of today's education.

The words "student autonomy" are frequently heard among university students. They must never be construed as a form of "separatism." Student autonomy is part of academic freedom, and we are aware of the responsibilities which academic freedom entails. Just as we have the opportunity to try out and consider ideas in classes, so must we have the opportunity to try out and consider ideas in our government and activities. For unless students have the opportunity to make right and wrong decisions and to

accept the responsibility and consequences of the wrong ones, they will be ill-prepared to accept the obligation and duties they are expected to accept in the future.

We are here today to honour Dr. Taylor, to welcome him as our President, and to mark the beginning of a great university.

Dr. Taylor can be assured of the fullest support and co-operation of the student body in maintaining our academic ideals, in carrying out the obligations he has accepted today, and in helping to fulfil the potential of the University of Victoria.



THE CHANCELLOR'S PARTY, LED BY CHANCELLOR J. B. CLEARHUE
AND HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, MOVES OFF.



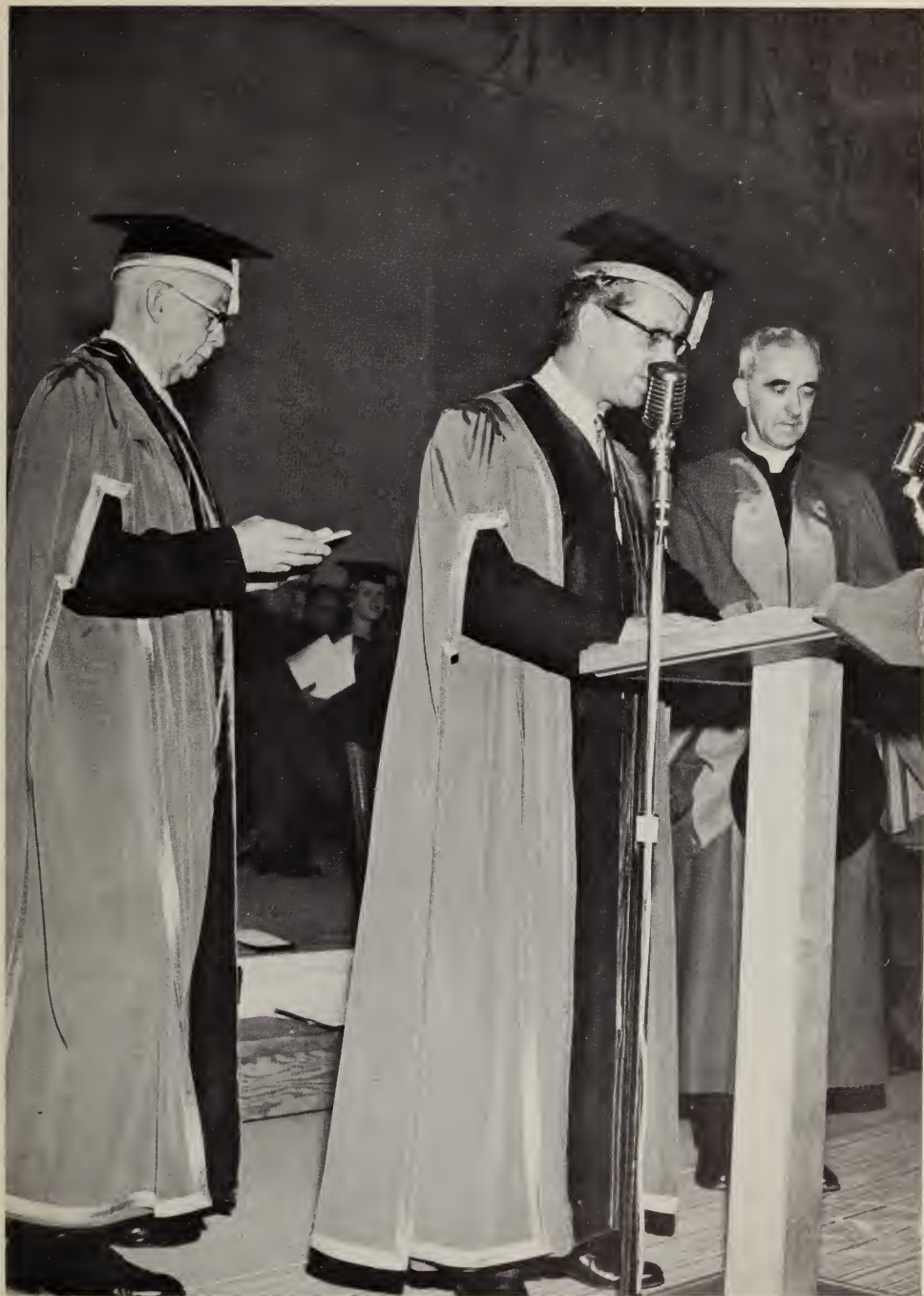
THE ROBING OF THE PRESIDENT
BY DEAN R. T. D. WALLACE AND DEAN HENRY C. GILLILAND.



PRESIDENT TAYLOR DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.



RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES, RIGHT TO LEFT: WALTER CHARLES KOERNER,
WILLIAM KAYE LAMB, LOUIS-ALBERT VACHON, HAROLD ROCKE ROBERTSON.



LOUIS-ALBERT VACHON RECEIVING THE LL.D.



WALTER CHARLES KOERNER.



DR. TAYLOR READS THE SENATE CITATION FOR HAROLD ROCKE ROBERTSON.



WILLIAM KAYE LAMB.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE INAUGURATION of a university president is an occasion for both ceremony and celebration; but I am well aware of the words of President Bissell of Toronto that "the new President is not the effective cause, but merely the main ceremonial prop." This inauguration provides the opportunity for calling together the Convocation, the alumni, and this great assembly of dignitaries and representatives of Her Majesty the Queen, of Government, of the Church, of the Armed Services, of Education, of Business and Industry, of students, and of the citizens of this Province.

In the presence of such distinguished company it is with both honour and humility that I formally assume the duties of President of the University of Victoria. I assure you that I am awed by the magnitude of the task and chastened by the sense of my own limitations. However, I am sustained and heartened by the warmth of the welcome and the assurances of support by representatives of Board, faculty, staff, students, alumni, and sister institutions. To all of you who have spoken so kindly and generously I am deeply grateful.

I offer a special welcome to those distinguished men whom we are to honour today and who will now add their

lustre to our Convocation and their wisdom to our councils: Harold Rocke Robertson, native son of this city, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, with which Victoria College was first affiliated; Louis-Albert Vachon, Rector of Laval University, one of Canada's oldest institutions of higher learning; William Kaye Lamb, National Librarian, and long-time resident of this city; and Walter Charles Koerner, leader of industry, friend of higher education.

It is a particular privilege for me to express, not only for myself but on behalf of all those here assembled and alumni far-scattered, warm and sincere appreciation to Dr. Harry Hickman for his contribution to this institution. He was its Principal during the difficult years of growth and transition to university status; and it is a matter of pride to the University and of reassurance to me that Dr. Hickman will continue as Head of the Department of Modern Languages.

Our University is honoured today by the presence of so many chancellors, presidents, and representatives of other universities and colleges. I wish to express my appreciation to all of you and to thank you for your greetings. Because there are so many delegates, I can mention specifically only a few. It is a harbinger of a great new era in higher education in British Columbia that the two other public universities are represented today by Chancellor Phyllis Ross, Chancellor Gordon Shrum, President John Macdonald and President Patrick McTaggart-Cowan,

and Notre Dame by its President, Father Aquinas Thomas; for though each of our institutions will have a distinctive role to play, there will be — in fact there is already — a degree of co-operation and unity unprecedented in Canada. This will result in two major advantages to the Province: diversity of choice among truly different institutions, and co-operation in providing higher education as economically as it can be done.

Dr. Macdonald, through you we acknowledge our special relationship to your University during all those years when Victoria was an affiliated college of the University of British Columbia. The presence here of so many of your colleagues affirms more strongly than words that those early ties of affiliation have now become bonds of affection and mutual respect.

I am especially pleased to welcome the representatives of the three universities with which I have been long associated: Dr. Eric C. Bellquist, from my Alma Mater, the University of California, Berkeley, is not only that great University's distinguished representative, he is also the professor who appointed me one of his teaching assistants and inspired in me both a passion for political science and a love of universities; Mr. Jack Sword, a long-time friend, represents the University of Toronto, where I was privileged to be a professor during that institution's period of great expansion in the fifties. The University of Alberta, Calgary, for which I shall always have a special affection, has three representatives: an official delegate, my friend

and successor, President Armstrong; and two others: Dean Terrence Penelhum; and an emissary of the faculty, Professor Frederick Heymann. I am especially touched by their presence; I ask only that they take back to Calgary my continuing good wishes for the health and success of that young and vigorous institution, over which I was privileged to preside. It is also a pleasure to welcome Professor Al Ryan, an old friend, and delegate of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

All of you will appreciate my personal satisfaction that this occasion is being shared by my immediate family, for they have shared also in the burden: my parents, Charles and Ora Taylor, long-time residents of this city, who held out the vision of education and made mine possible; my wife, who has been my constant partner, help-meet and advisor; my children, who have suffered an absentee father; and one of my two sisters. It is a commentary on the contribution of one generation to the next that my father was born on the shores of the Atlantic, that he traversed this great land, to the siren call of the Pacific, with an extended stop-over in Alberta, and that I, his son, should finally perceive his greater wisdom and follow in his footsteps to this island.

I should like to pay one more tribute and that to the Honourable Mr. Peterson, Minister of Education, and the government he represents. There will be few indeed who do not take heart at recent developments in education: the adoption of so many of the recommendations of the

Chant Report; the exciting new proposals in secondary education; the speedy implementation of the Macdonald Report on Higher Education, which resulted in the creation of this University and gave it a new and expanded mission. The people of this Province applaud what was not only a great decision but a decision for greatness. We are all optimistic that a new age in higher education in British Columbia has begun, one which will see equal development of its three public universities. It is evident that both the electorate and the elected of this Province are now aware of the importance of developing our vast potential of human resources to match the tremendous development taking place in our physical resources. My tribute is also a personal one to your leadership, Sir, in recognition of the high esteem in which you are held by all those who are associated with education in this Province.

Mr. Chancellor, although these rites and ceremonies of inauguration focus on the dedication of one man to the service of his university, they do in fact celebrate equally the rededication of all who are members of this academic community to our high ideals and noble purposes. Today we mark not only the assumption of high office but also the life eternal of our University, its lofty aims, its proud aspirations, its never-ending search for knowledge. We are like those who sought the Holy Grail in storied days of old; yet we are knights in the service not of some fabled king but of all mankind. Our armour is our freedom to pursue learning without let or hindrance; the brightness

of the intellect is our gleaming sword; our quest is for the truth; our cause is the ennoblement of man.

A young poet once complained that Canada has no ghosts to remind her of the past; but he surely found this great land filled with living memories. On this occasion, I cannot help but be very much aware, as you too must be, of days now gone; and names come to my mind as they must to yours: Paul, Elliott, Ewing, Young — great men whose names now adorn our buildings and proclaim their high and splendid purpose. How proud they would have been today; how proud must be all of you who have contributed so much to this new University, exemplified best in the person of Dr. Joseph B. Clearihue, class of 1907, and now its esteemed first Chancellor. I am proud to have my name associated with such leaders, and I am conscious of my responsibilities in the presence of so many voices heard down the corridors of time.

It was in this city that higher education in the Province of British Columbia had its beginnings. Here our first high school was established in 1876. It was a citizen of Victoria, Mr. Steven Pope, who in 1885 wrote in his report as Superintendent of Education that "people of means might confer a lasting benefit on this Province by endowing a university."

It was a private member of the Legislature, Mr. Simeon Duck of Victoria, who in 1890 had the vision to bring forward "An Act Respecting the University of this Province."

In 1902 the Victoria School Board obtained permission

from McGill University to teach first-year courses in the Arts; and in the fall of 1903 a class of seven students met as Victoria College in Victoria High School. You will remember that day well, Mr. Chancellor.

By 1906 Victoria College was authorized to add second-year courses, and in 1908 it became part of McGill University of British Columbia under Dean S. J. Willis, Professor of Classics, later to be Deputy Minister of Education and first Chairman of the Victoria College Council.

Today this University serves more than 2,500 full-time students and must prepare to meet the needs of as many as 5,000 by 1970 and upwards of 10,000 by the early 1980's. This is a dramatic tribute to the vision and faith of those early days.

Ladies and gentlemen, as one looks about this hall, gazes upon this brilliant array, and contemplates the purposes that we serve, one cannot but consider it a privilege to be a member of an academic community in such stirring times; for there are few currents of opinion, of ideological movement, of scientific development, or of social change that do not in some way touch a university.

Mankind is on the threshold of a new era: an era of economic abundance when our aspirations need no longer be controlled and frustrated by a scarcity of resources. Through the marvels of modern science and technology, man can now create his own resources. His is the decision to move mountains, to alter the course of rivers, to plant and harvest the ocean, to make fruitful the desert. This

new capacity is the most revolutionary change mankind has ever known. Such power, combined with automation, brings the prospect of increasing leisure; and, as Disraeli observed, "increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man." Freedom from want enables man to concentrate his thoughts and efforts on humanistic and spiritual values; grants time to solve problems — both economic and political — time to live, time to improve man as man, "to shape the world closer to our heart's desire."

We have the resources to create, if we but choose, the greatest educational system the world has ever known. With modern communication and transportation of all kinds, we are in a position to carry knowledge to the ends of the earth, to wipe out illiteracy, ignorance, intolerance, disease, and hunger. We have — if we wish to use them — the ability, the means, and the knowledge to realize mankind's dream and see "the world's great age begin anew."

Mankind is now at a point in history where we must choose between greatness and mediocrity; but it would be folly to claim today that we, as a people, have yet chosen to set ourselves on the proper course. It is as if we were at the beginning of a voyage, our journey uncharted. Unfortunately, we seem adrift, without port in mind or compass at hand.

At home and abroad we are beset by problems of the gravest order. The spectre of poverty still walks the earth; and it is at large even in our own fortunate land. In many

a troubled area we fear the unknown man who may, by a simple act of his volition, rain fire on the earth. We have not yet faced resolutely the challenge of creating the economic and political means for sharing our great potential with all humanity; we have not even acted with sufficient boldness to free from want every man, woman, and child in this favoured land; and yet these are all realizable objectives if we but have the will and the courage.

There is a real and present danger that increasing freedom of time will bring with it a denial of our responsibilities, a slow descent into a slough of self-indulgence, into an abyss of false leisure. We could so easily become a nation of spectators of life, lacking the will and the initiative to accept, as President Kennedy said, both "the burden and the glory," failing to become genuinely involved and personally committed to the limitless possibilities of life.

We must seek meaning in our lives; we must provide goals and missions which carry men beyond immediate pleasures and satisfactions to a fuller realization of what they are as men. We are becoming aware all too slowly that our march towards human greatness has not kept pace with our material progress: the mechanical and the mechanistic, the automatic and the automated, the codified and the computerized — all of these tend more and more to strip life of its human qualities and engender in each of us the vague, but ever-present notion that our times are out of joint.

Moreover, we are aware, on the one hand, that our great material advances are to be attributed to specialists in diverse and often widely separated fields of endeavour; and, on the other, that an increasing danger to our society is the inability of these same specialists to engage in meaningful discourse with one another. This is a major paradox of our times.

But we can take heart that there are signs of a growing recognition of these problems in contemporary society and that increasing numbers are determined that we shall not let our great opportunities escape us.

More and more, we are becoming aware of the need to restore man to his proper place as the master of the machines he has created. One major piece of evidence is the recent Report of the Royal Commission on Health Services, which singled out as the primary objective of Canadians a closing of the enormous gap between what we are able to do scientifically and materially and what we actually do to raise the standard of life of our people. The Report urges that, as a nation, we concentrate on the provision of new facilities for research and education, so that the professions may be expanded to accomplish the task; and studies in the Report of our economic capacity make abundantly clear that we have the resources to achieve it.

No less significant is the Report of the American National Commission on the Humanities, for it emphasizes the fact that our concern for technological advancement has

claimed energies which might otherwise have gone into humane and artistic endeavours. The result has been that our social, moral, and aesthetic development has lagged behind our material advance.

We may gain the whole world — physical world — and yet lose our own souls and, in the process, the souls of millions of persons less fortunate than ourselves whom we wish to persuade to the democratic process. The great battles of the decades that lie ahead will not be won with the dread arsenal of weapons modern science and technology have provided; those battles will be fought for the mind and spirit of man with beliefs, ideas and sentiments that elevate him in moral stature, that give him hope, and a reason for living, and a reason for dying. No nation can claim world leadership solely on superiority of numbers, the richness of its natural resources, the striking-force of its armed services, the buoyancy of its economy, or the sophistication of its technologies. All of these are impressive, but they do not make direct appeal to man's desire and aspiration to understand the age-old mysteries of existence: what is a man? towards what is he progressing? what position does he occupy in an alien universe? Reality in terms of physical things cannot be allowed to destroy the true mansions of the spirit.

As all of us here know, the most pressing problems in every university today are the widening gulf between the humanities and the sciences and the tendency for professional education to become more concerned with tech-

niques than with the needs and higher purposes of man.

The solution for these specific problems lies, I believe, in a return to the original concept of a liberal education, one that, during 2,000 years, has seemed the most conducive to a free society of free men, an education that accepts no divorce between the sciences and humanities and provides the broad understanding that should underlie professional training. As John Stuart Mill said:

Men are men before they are lawyers or physicians or manufacturers; and if you make them capable men, they will make themselves capable and sensible lawyers or physicians or manufacturers.

The fact is that in the liberal arts, as they emerged over the course of time, there never was any division in purpose between the sciences and the humanities; and, in the years that lie ahead in higher education, any division which has grown in recent times must be eradicated. Men who love the ways of the mind, whether they be philosophers or physicists, historians or chemists, mathematicians or anthropologists, all have a common mission: inquiry into all the ways of man, in a man-centred universe. Human learning is like a walled citadel: scholars progress towards the citadel by the many paths of their own disciplines, but each arrives within that citadel. For that reason, it is of paramount importance that a university ensure the balanced and harmonious growth of its many departments so that an intellectual atmosphere may be created in which the common language of learning may be spoken and understood by all.

Mr. Chancellor, we in Victoria are in a fortunate situation: we have a liberal arts university with one professional school, which has a strong liberal arts base. In comparison with the size of most liberal arts universities in North America, we are large and we are expanding. We now have in many disciplines — and will soon have in others — sufficient scholars to assure creativity in all fields. But our overwhelming advantage is that we have established the intimate communication which prevents any gap developing between the humanities and the sciences. This advantage we shall maintain.

When the day comes for us to add professional schools, our liberal arts programme and tradition will remain so secure that our graduates will continue to be educated as well as trained.

Victoria has long enjoyed a reputation for good teaching, and this we must maintain. In certain areas the University has already a name for sound scholarship and research; this we must strengthen, for a university is a place where knowledge is not only communicated but is also advanced. We have novelists, poets, artists, musicians, scientists, and scholars of high calibre; and we shall draw more to us, because in the academic world quality attracts quality. We also have unique opportunities for growth in a number of new and specialized fields, and we shall take advantage of them: astrophysics, marine biology, oceanography, public administration, Pacific studies — to name but a few.

We have a student body, young, enthusiastic, anxious to take a place in the councils of the world, already demonstrating its worth by participation in excellent examples of youthful initiative: World University Service, Canadian University Students Overseas, and other organizations dedicated to the service of man.

We have a vigorous and distinguished Alumni, proud to be associated with their own old College, now new University.

The city of Greater Victoria in which we have our home must also be counted as one of our greatest strengths. I have been deeply impressed by the tangible support given to the University not only by individuals but also by the municipalities. Moreover, this is a city that provides the ideal environment for the concept of a liberal education. Its beauty alone is a joy to the heart, an inspiration to the spirit. It is a city conscious of tradition, involved in the present, and reaching for the future. It is a city of gracious homes and generous people; the seat of government of a thriving province; a city of books, of art, of music; a place where all that is noblest in the mind of man is loved and cherished. It has the vigour, the liveliness that comes to all harbour-cities. As the novelist, Sarah Orne Jewett, said: "A harbour is a good thing, since adventurers come into it as well as go out, and the life in it grows strong, because it takes something from the world and has something to give in return."

It is to our advantage that the University of Victoria

has for close neighbours the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, the Canadian Services College at Royal Roads, as well as the universities of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. We have other intellectual neighbours, too: the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, the Pacific Naval Laboratories, the Provincial Archives and Library, the Fisheries Research Station in Nanaimo; and we shall shortly be joined by the Federal Institute of Oceanography.

We are fortunate to have business leaders in the British Columbia community, now participating in the Three Universities Capital Fund, who have higher education as a prime concern. Mr. J. V. Clyne of Macmillan, Bloedel, and Powell River, spoke for all of them when he said:

It is imperative that Canada maintain a position of leadership in educational opportunity if it is to attract and retain its best minds in competition with other industrial nations of the world. . . . Business has an important stake in our institutions of higher learning and is willing to bear its share of the responsibility for their support.

This is foresight of a high order.

And, finally, we may count as one of our great assets the opportunities for creative development of this new campus, which will reflect the beauty and spirit of the city around it.

Mr. Chancellor, on any important day the seers and sages of ancient Rome looked for signs and portents that might augur well for it. This afternoon, there is a sign, a portent, that I take as most favourable. It delights me

that the official opening of our library occurs on the day of my inauguration.

There is nothing so important to a university as its library, which is a true sanctuary of civilization, a unifying and dynamic force within the whole university. Without vast resources of books, no institution of higher learning can achieve and maintain a position of leadership. And today I am happy to pay grateful tribute to a great citizen, Mr. T. S. McPherson, whose generosity made possible the fine building that bears his name.

We in the University of Victoria have an extraordinary opportunity. It is within our power to play more than a minor role in the creation of a new world. It is our privilege to inspire and prepare for the future the thousands of students who will become part of this academic community, so that they may achieve the high hopes within us all.

It will be among my duties as President to ensure that here in Victoria a great educational tradition is continued. It is now for me to do all in my power to assist the members of this gifted faculty to fulfil their creative purposes. It is my responsibility to build with them a house of intellect, a true place of liberty, light, and learning, a community of scholars devoted to the pursuit of truth in an atmosphere of dedicated and independent enquiry. To such ideals I now commit my mind, my heart, and all my energies.

CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS

HAROLD ROCKE ROBERTSON

Citation

Mr. Chancellor,

The College of Heralds in London assign the following armorial ensigns to this University: "Azure an open Book proper edged, bound and clasped Or; on a Chief Argent three Martlets . . ." These three martlets are also found in the coat of arms of McGill University, reminding each succeeding generation of students that, in its early origins, Victoria College was affiliated for more than twelve years with McGill University.

For that reason, it is a matter of great pride to me that, as first President of the University of Victoria, I now renew the old ties between this academic community and the university from which it sprang by presenting to you Harold Rocke Robertson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

He is of that company of men who bring the power of their learning and the skill of their hands to the service of others, for during nearly thirty years Harold Rocke Robertson has followed the surgeon's way. And so his life has been dedicated to the advancement of his profession through research, practice, and teaching. To know man —

profoundly and intimately — as a creature of flesh gives the physician rare insights into the workings of the spirit; and Dr. Robertson now brings his unusual knowledge and understanding of human beings to his post as Principal of one of Canada's most ancient and most honoured academic communities.

His career as surgeon, teacher and professor has taken him from his birth place in Victoria not only across this nation but indeed across the world. In the Second World War, when he rose in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corp from Lieutenant in 1940 to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1945, he was a medical officer during the long aerial siege laid against Britain, and then surgeon during the campaign in Sicily which heralded the successful invasion and conquest of Italy. Those who knew him during the years of the war recall his extraordinary gifts of leadership, leadership based on example and precept, leadership which brought other men to accomplish what they did not suppose could be accomplished. For this is a man whose humanity and understanding, whose courage and resolution call forth the same qualities in others privileged to share his life.

He has brought his rare qualities to a series of important posts: he was Chief of Surgery at Shaughnessy Hospital and the Vancouver General Hospital; Professor of Surgery at the University of British Columbia and at the University he now serves as Principal; and Surgeon-in-Chief at Montreal General Hospital. And, with all this, Dr.

Robertson has given something of himself to hundreds of young men and women who have been his students across the years. To have had one's own life touch that of others, to be remembered with affection and esteem, these — surely — are the richest rewards that can come to any man.

Soldier, surgeon, teacher, leader of a great university . . . this is the man I now present to you, Mr. Chancellor, and ask, on behalf of the Senate of this University, that you confer upon him the title and degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Citation

Mr. Chancellor,

For nearly ten centuries the Church and the University have made common cause: each teaches the essential dignity and nobility of all human beings; each seeks to liberate the mind and spirit of man so that, in his aspirations towards the good, he may come to fuller understanding of himself and the mysteries of the physical universe. The oldest and most revered academic institutions of this world were created and fostered by the scholar-priest, and still today, in a society transformed by the new learning, the scholar-priest continues to serve through devoted teaching and patient scholarship.

I have the honour to present Monseigneur Louis-Albert Vachon, Rector of Laval University in the Province of Quebec, Catholic philosopher, learned theologian, distinguished Christian humanist, leader of a university which is known and respected throughout the world. Together with his other academic colleagues in Quebec, Monseigneur Vachon is playing a role of unusual importance in interpreting, throughout Canada, the spirit, the energy, and the creativity of our French-speaking compatriots. Under his guidance, Laval University has become a foyer for the arts and the letters in the French language, attracting scholars — both junior and senior — from everywhere across the North American continent.

Over the last two decades each of us has been conscious of a cultural renaissance in French Canada; and every Canadian—whether his language be English or French—is the direct beneficiary of brilliant developments in those areas which bring pleasure to the mind and refreshment to the spirit: theatre, music, painting, sculpture, literature, and belles lettres. Though we of the University of Victoria occupy the westernmost point of this land, and though, unfortunately, our contacts with our French-language compatriots are much too rare, we look with respect and admiration upon the exciting movements generated in the Province of Quebec and disseminated by her teachers and artists. We know and appreciate the transforming effect our French-speaking universities are having upon the cultural and scholarly life of this country.

In his life Monseigneur Vachon has exemplified those qualities of the mind and spirit which universities cherish and honour. His is the wisdom and humanity arising from his calling as theologian, and his is the learning and understanding coming from his profession as scholar. Mr. Chancellor, I ask that you pay honour to Monseigneur Louis-Albert Vachon by conferring upon him the title and degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Citation

Mr. Chancellor,

The Senate of the University requests that you now confer academic honour upon a native son of this Province, one whose life has been devoted to the quest for knowledge and wisdom and who, in his long professional career as archivist and librarian, has brought those same riches of the spirit to thousands of his fellow-men.

William Kaye Lamb began his career in British Columbia as Provincial Librarian and Archivist. Between 1940 and 1948 he served as Librarian of the University of British Columbia during the years of the war and the post-war, when he displayed unusual imagination and creativity in assisting thousands of returning young men and women to complete their formal academic studies. What he accomplished on behalf of the veteran students in the provision of library services is a measure of his imagination, his sense of dedication, and his outstanding professional capacities.

Dr. Lamb had the singular honour of being chosen National Librarian, a post he has occupied since 1948. From his unique vantage point in Ottawa, and by virtue of his broad and rich experience in the world of books and the world of learning, Dr. Lamb is playing a role of unusual significance in the whole life of this country; for the National Archives and the National Library which he

directs will be a great energizing force in every field of scholarship, in every area of human inquiry.

Dr. Lamb has the unique distinction of being President of both the Society of Archivists in Great Britain and the Society of American Archivists. In these two roles he brings unusual honour upon himself and the nation he serves. Himself a scholar of wide-ranging interest, he brings to other scholars across this land not only the most intimate knowledge of the whole world of books but also inspiration, guidance, and encouragement. In man's long climb from cavern to council chamber no creation of his mind has been of greater importance than the record man leaves in the printed word of his experience and knowledge. Dr. Lamb is in a very real sense Canada's official custodian of this record.

Mr. Chancellor, I present to you William Kaye Lamb so that you may confer upon him the title and degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

Citation

Mr. Chancellor,

In that bold venture by which this land grew from a cluster of colonies to a mature, respected nation, Canadians have taken pride in the creation of a social atmosphere in which men of a hundred lands might find their heart's desire. Though here we created the new, our heritage has been enriched by the ways and the wisdom of the old; we have absorbed the best that men of more ancient civilizations could bring us, and out of the many we have made one.

Mr. Chancellor, I present to you a citizen of this Province who, a generation ago, journeyed from his native Czechoslovakia to a land in which his unusual talents might find just expression. And he has succeeded in a manner beyond even the superior order, for he is known and respected everywhere across a land once his by adoption now his by affection and sentiment.

Devoted Canadian, officer five times decorated for bravery, distinguished industrialist, specialist in international trade and commerce — he is all of these and yet much more. He has brought his exceptional gifts to a host of national, provincial and civic enterprises; and by his energy and dedication each of us has profited. He has an abiding interest in the welfare of the youth of this Province, for he is convinced that the richest heritage we can

bestow upon young men and women is education. He has concerned himself with the progress of slavonic studies, with music, with the fine arts, with the history of the native Indians of the Pacific rim. For many years now he has been intimately and directly connected with the growth of higher education in this Province as one of the governors of our sister institution, the University of British Columbia; and he it was who not only increased substantially the holdings of that Library but also gave an entire wing to its building.

Life in Canada has brought him those pleasures of the mind and satisfaction of the spirit which come through dedication to a mission and goal which go beyond self; and because he has lived and worked among us, we who are directly charged with the provision of higher education are the wiser and the better.

Mr. Chancellor, I have the honour to present to you Walter Charles Koerner, Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and ask that you confer upon him the title and degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.



THE THREE PRESIDENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES:
DR. MCTAGGART-COWAN, DR. TAYLOR, DR. MACDONALD.
IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE MCPHERSON LIBRARY.

THE OPENING OF THE McPHERSON LIBRARY

CHANCELLOR CLEARIHUE formally opened the new McPherson Library, in the presence of Dean W. Halliwell, Head Librarian; Robert W. Siddall, Architect; and Alvin J. Narod, Contractor.

The construction of the McPherson Library was made possible by the generosity of Thomas Shanks McPherson, who willed the bulk of his estate to the University.

Mr. McPherson, a native of Airdrie, Scotland, came to Canada in 1882. He attended school in New Westminster and worked in California and Nelson before coming to Victoria in 1905. He entered the real estate business, his major holdings being the Central Building, constructed in 1912, and the Pantages Theatre, now the McPherson Playhouse. He died in Victoria on December 3, 1962 at the age of 89.

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